The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

Taking the Oath.

NUMBER FOUR.

One of the most familiar phrases arising in this war is the expression jocosely used, "Swear him." Before the opening of the Great Rebellion, no one regarded it of any importance for an individual to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, but the old condition of things has changed, and men born and reared under the benign influences of the Union have turned their backs upon the country, and, listening to the syren voice of ambition, have ventured to take up arms against it. Many, whose cowardice is equal to their guilt, take the oath, and immediately spit it out. It betrays an evil heart for a person to take the oath, and when the backs of the authorities are turned, lift their hands against them.

But truth is stranger than fiction. For example, look at New Orleans of the past and the present. Previous to 1861, a man who would refuse to acknowledge his allegiance to the United States Government would be ashamed to walk the streets in daylight, but that was in the New Orleans of the past. To-day, in a city of 120,000 inhabitants, 67,000 took the oath of allegiance, and 21,000 *registered themselves as enemies*. What spirit is it that wrought up these thousands into enemies of their country?

Avarice disturbs the harmony of social life; throws family ties into the fire, and breaks up the most concordant associations. What avarice is to the family circle, it is to New Orleans. Pro-slavery preachers expounded semibarbarous dogmas of their creed with so much zeal and pertinacity as to lead their hearers into the belief that Northern shepherds were coming down to steal their black sheep. Avarice is cowardly, whilst ambition is bold and daring; hence we find a portion of the rebels skulking at home, and when no danger is visible refusing to take the oath, whilst others, desirous of following the fortunes of war, are led out to die, and after death sweet paeans of glory are sung around their graves and early flowers scattered upon the fresh soil. What a happy thought it will be for the progeny of these Spartan mothers and fathers to find that their ancestry had the courage in the face of an armed foe, to come out in public and register themselves as enemies! We admire their courage, for it is so unlike the sneaking practice that prevails up in the North. Enemy is a prouder title to enjoy than the base cognoman of a despised, hypocritical swearer of allegiance.—Swearing and letting them go, has been the stereotyped practice of our authorities, and the result is that more traitors are at large than is sufficient to set the whole North at war with each other. We are reluctant in saying anything derogatory to female character, but we have discovered that it has been the policy of the South to send as many of their fair ambassadors to the North as is necessary to carry on treasonable correspondence. Like Sir Macclesby Ornimby's ghost, they have grown troublesome, and ought to be put away. With arch smiles and *proffered* lips, which you know is characteristic, they throw themselves upon the protection of their innocency, and kiss—we mean take the oath—and, still more, like the coquette, turn upon their heels and break it. Taking the oath has been the style too long, and we are glad the government has fallen upon the right plan at last. There is now no chance of swearing one's self out of a difficulty, but every man is compelled to register himself either as a friend or an enemy. His loyalty will not be tested by the simple raising of the hand in solemn asseveration, but by the courage and patriotism he displays upon the battle-field, or by the spirit in which he endures the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign. As a friend, he must fight with us; as an enemy, he must fight against us. We are struggling for our existence, for the safety of our property, and for the honor of our country, and no asseveration, however solemn, can shield us from the responsibility of a citizen.

PAT ANDRUS.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, March 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from Canoe Creek, being at the "Teachers' Institute" held there. I did not get there until late in the day, but on my arrival I found the house full of men, women and children, while on the outside were horses tied along the fence, until the number presented the appearance of a long string of horses. There was also a good attendance of teachers, as the following list will show:
Levi Crumbecker, Dutch Bottom School;
John Elway, Pike School;
Thos. Dick, Hileman's School;
Miss Lizzie Webb, Brua's School;
John Luke, Stewart's School;
Miss Moore, Valley School;
—— Carothers, Canoe Creek;
Ellis Buterbaugh, Loop School;
Wm. A. B. Satterfield, Frankstown.

Geography and Mental Arithmetic were the exercises, after which the question for discussion was taken up and considered piece-meal. The question resolved itself into something like the following:

"Is the partial failure of the Common School System attributable to Parents, Directors, or Teachers?"

Now everybody that knows anything about the School System, knows that there is no failure in the system; hence, the question would have been better to have read thus:

"Is the failure of duty in carrying out the School System, in Parents, Directors, or Teachers?"

At the Institute to-day, some thought that it was in parents, some in parents and Directors, and some thought that there was a failure in all; but Parents, Directors and Teachers very nearly all agreed that the great failure was in those parents that would send their children about one week out of five, and at the expiration of the term, complain, "I have sent my children to school *all winter*, and they didn't learn a bit. THE TEACHER WAS WORTH NOTHING!" Don't complain, Teachers, of such folks, your reports will show the delinquents, and all that such wise-acres can say won't hurt you with the better thinking and more closely discerning portion of the community. "But," says one, "a *rich* man's child always learns faster than mine." That's not true. While his child is at school it will learn, and does learn as fast as any one else, perhaps faster than some, but, Jealousy, look at the "Teacher's Report of Attendance," and then blush for your folly in neglecting your children's Education, and attaching the blame of your children's slow progress to the difference in wealth between you and another. Recollect talking thus will hurt nobody but your children, and will not hurt them, if you send them to the place of instruction. But, unfortunately, many children will feel the bitter effects of their parents' jealousies, when these parents are sleeping beneath the sod.

I was pleased to see at the "Institute" to-day, Messrs. Slippey, Hileman and Geesey, Directors; also, Messrs. Robinson, Streepy, Jacob Brua, Stewart, Walls, Stifler and Brown. Unfortunately for the school, Mr. Walls and Mr Kelly, (*paying subscribers for the Whig*) are going to leave there in the Spring. Their children will be a fine acquisition to the schools where they are going, and the reason is obvious. Their parents are school men, are not gangreened with jealousy, don't get their backs up if their children happen to misbehave a little at school, and get whipped. This don't often happen, however—they are better taught at home, and they know their children can learn, and do learn as fast as any body's, because they go to school ☞ REGULARLY—there's the secret.

STELLARDWINALX.

For The Whig.

The Land of Rest.

There is a land—a land of bliss and immortality, where beauty never fades, where love is always radiant, and where sorrows never dim the eye; a land where true hearts ever dwell in ecstacy and delight, nor will ever sink or be dismayed—a land where love, beauty, joy and gladness will never die. Tell me, I pray, for I fain would go; here I am burdened with grief and heavy woe; the beautiful have left me all alone, the true, the tender, the gentle and the kind have gone from my path, and left me a weak, fainting and despondingcreature of despair. Where is it? Tell me, where.

I will tell you: The New Jerusalem—the City of the Living God, is that land of rest! But how am I to reach it, do you ask? Am I to be carried there on beds of ease? No! you must trust to him who trod before you the lonely path of life; you must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore, sorrow, and toil, and strife. Think how the Son of God has traveled these thorny paths; think how he longed to go, yet tarried out for thee the sufferings and woe appointed for him to bear; think of his loneliness in lonely places, when no man comforted him nor cared for him; think how he prayed, unaided and alone, in that dread agony, "Thy will be done!" Be encouraged, do not despair, press on, be importunate, and Christ, in his heaven of heavens will hear thy prayer, and bring you at last to the land of rest. There you will not be burdened with grief and woe; there the beautiful will not leave you alone, nor the true and tender fly from your path; there you will not be left weak and fainting; you will be strong, one of the beautiful, one of the meek. There you will bear in your hand the palm of victory, be clothed in righteousness, and wear the crown of eternal glory. Oh! blessed hope, thou brightest beam of love's effulgent ray, we hail thee as the messenger of joy, peace and happiness!

MANUPROPRIA.

Sinking Valley, March 9, 1863.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

From the Phil'a. Inquirer.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

Speculation in real estate has again become a serious business with us. Some idea may be formed of its extent from the fact that $1600 per week are received at the office of the Recorder of Deeds for this city on account of the Federal revenue, the tax upon transfers of real estate. Most people regard Chicago property as a better and safer investment than paper currency. And they are probably correct, though I imagine we must look for a terrible collapse of prices "when the war is over," and everything will be seeking and finding its level."

The excursion celebrating the opening of the Clinton and Cedar Rapids Railroad to Marshalltown, came off last week, according to the programme. Marshalltown is nearly in the geographical centre of Iowa, two hundred and eighty miles west of Chicago. We are rapidly becoming an Eastern town. But a few years ago, and we were on the western verge of civilization. Only thirty years ago, and the Black Hawk war was a near neighbor to us, and we could almost see the smoke of battle. Now railroads not only traverse the land occupied by his tribe, but extend one hundred and fifty miles farther on toward the setting sun. Soon the "iron horse" will scale the Rocky Mountains and repose upon the golden shores of the Pacific.

Iowa has been doing considerable in the railroad line during the past year, notwithstanding she has sent her sons so freely to do battle for the Union. Her roads are continually stretching westward, and her four great lines destined for the Missouri have all been extended. The Dubuque and Sioux City (the most northly) now reaches Cedar Falls, one hundred miles from the Mississippi; the Clinton and Nebraska, Marshalltown, one hundred and fifty miles; the Mississippi and Missouri, Grinnell, one hundred and twenty-five miles; and the Burlington and Missouri, Ottunnoa, ninety-two miles. These roads are extensions, respectively, of the Chicago and Galena, Chicago and Lyons, Chicago and Rock Island, and of the Chicago and Burlington. These four lines now extend, in the aggregate, 1184 miles west of us, thus opening up a vast extent of the West to the "trade and commerce" of Chicago. By allowing them a breadth of thirty miles to each road, they traverse a territory equal to the area of this State, without including their tributaries of road and river. It is not strange, in view of the vastness and productiveness of the "Great Valley," that the "Star of Empire" takes a westward way.

We are having some trouble in the southern part of the State in the matter of arresting deserters, and blood has already been shed and the law resisted. The ignorant people are carrying out, to a limited extent, the teachings of demagogues, and are getting themselves into trouble. But as the conscription law provides a way for dealing with these would be domestic traitors, a few examples will prevent difficulty. General Wright's promptly dealing with Judge Constable, of Marshal county, will have an excellent effect in cooling "copperhead" zeal in the Rebel cause.

"Union Leagues" are being formed all over the West, and will have a tendency to concentrate action on behalf of the Government. The Knights of the Golden Cross will soon find themselves check-mated, and treason will be compelled to hide its diminished head.

The internal revenue comes in quite freely in this district. The collections for February amounted to $118,450, and since the law went into operation, to about half a million. It is noticeable what a large portion of the tax for February the liquor trade, in its various forms, contributes, being no less than $53,840, or nearly fifty per cent.

The mortality among the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass still continues. Already one in eight have died, the whole number being 530. But it is no wonder. They cannot be forced to take any care of themselves, and appear to riot in all kinds of dirt and uncleanliness, such as invites disease. The number of small pox patients is increasing, and our citizens are becoming fearful of a contagion, as those who die are buried in the camp, and the "pest house" is continued in a very public and exposed locality, against the remonstrance of our Board of Health.

There is every indication of a heavy spring wholesale business in this city. In fact, it has already opened to an extent hitherto unknown, especially in the dry goods and grocery line: Judging from the enormous stocks our jobbers have laid in, no one would dream of a scarcity of cotton in the land.

The receipts of hogs here already exceed 1,300,000; and the supply in the "back country" is not yet exhausted, as the hogs are coming in at the rate of from 4000 to 5000 daily, although our 'season' generally closes on the first of March. Only realize nearly a million and a half of porkers at a single point! Cincinnati is nowhere. Her glory has departed. She is Porkopolis no longer.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Loyal National League.

We direct the attention of our citizens to an organization which is rapidly forming in this city under the above name.

The enrolment list, a copy of which is exposed for signature in the office of the EVENING POST, bear the following title, which clearly explains the purpose of the League.

"We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to the nation."

Among the various programmes and constitutions of loyal leagues, Union leagues and Union clubs, we have seen none which so well supplies the great need of the time and so thoroughly answer the broad name of a League as this. There is no money test of entrance, the only condition of admission being a willingness to sign and abide by a simple and comprehensive pledge of loyalty to the government and to the idea as well as the substance of National Unity.

Now that the most poisonous of the doctrines of the Calhounites, those doctrines in which the southern rebels seek their apology for the most heinous crime in history, are boldly put forth by rebel sympathizers, it seems appropriate that loyal men should band together to maintain the substance and abhere to the glorious idea of National Unity.

General Rosecrans, in his patriotic general order issued to the western army on the brithday of Washington, happily express this idea:

"Out of respect for the memory of Washington—whose illustrious virtues we revere, whose wisdom, justice and self-sacrificing devotion to *national unity* we resolve to imitate ourselves and teach to our children—we will to-day renew to each other the pledges already given by our brave companions have already sealed with their blood. We will transmit the freedom we inhert from Washington unimpaired to the posterity of *our nation, 'one and indivisible,'* or we will perish in its defence, bequeathing a name glorious to them and terrible to the reble conspirators whose vile deceptions have arrayed our brethren against us."

This is the battle-cry of the brave patriots who, with their breasts to the foe, stand between the nation and the parricides who seek its ruin.

That national unity which they pledge themselves to maintain on the battle-field let us all pledge ourselves to defend at home. Thus will our brothers in the field be encouraged to feel that their privations and suffering are not in vain, and that the lives they offer up at the shrine of their country's unity shall not be a useless sacrifice.

There is a strong feeling in the public mind on this subject, and action has been delayed in the expectation that some of the organizations now projected would build on this broad foundation—but up to this time no plan has presented itself so broad and desirable in its purpose as the present.

We do not doubt that the League thus initiated in this city will spread through every village, town and hamlet in the loyal states, encouraging the loyal and striking terror to the hearts of the traitors who, not daring to take open part with the rebels in arms, still stand beneath the fostering folds of the national banner and seek to break in pieces that unity of which it is the honored emblem, and without which it is a meaningless rag.

It is proposed to take a large hall, with convenient reading and committee rooms, in some central place, where the members of the League may meet at all times, and where, at stated periods, lectures and addresses will be delivered.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Voice of the Brave Soldiers.

An Appeal from the Ellsworth Regiment.

No Fires in the Rear.

A letter to us, dated Army of the Potomac, March 9, says:

"The most eloquent voice yet raised against a dishonorable peace and the machinations of traitors at home, is that of the Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, in the address sent herewith, which was this day adopted with startling unanimity, every officer and soldier present in the regiment subscribing his name to it with enthusiastic earnestness.

"The words are few but well chosen, vigorous, and pregnant with truth. These men have a right thus to speak—their battles, their bravery, their discipline and their honorable scars, entitle them to a hearing. Let no one fail to read this stirring appeal in favor of the war, by those who are fighting it, and let sympathetic traitors hang their heads for shame to be thus rebuked by patriots like these."

ELLSWORTH REGIMENT TO ITS FRIENDS.

An Appeal to the people of the State of New York:

We can no longer keep silent. A sacred devotion to our country, an ardent love for our homes, and above all, an abiding faith in God, bids us speak. For nearly two years we have suffered all things, perilled all things, endured all things, for the sake of our common country. We have left our business, our kindred, our friends, the fireside of our youth, the sacred places of prayer, and all the nearest and dearest relations of life, to serve our country. We have endured hunger, thirst, cold and heat. By day and by night we have born the weight of our knapsacks and the weariness of the march. We have worked late and early in the trenches; we have bivouacked in the swamps; we have suffered sickness in the hospitals; we have not been spared from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," nor from "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day." We have never shrank from duty, but rather have again and again cheerfully sought death, even at the cannon's mouth, to save our Union from destruction, our homes from disgrace, and you and your children from eternal shame.

When we came to the field we came with your blessing. You told us to go—that God would be with us, and that your most fervent prayers should follow us. Encouraged by your words of patriotism, of hope, of faith, we came to the war. After suffering thus much in behalf of you and your children, and the nation's honor, dear alike to us all, will you withhold from us now your sympathy and support? Will you join with those, worse than traitors, at the North, who cry "Peace" when they know there is no peace, nor can be none till this unholy rebellion is crushed? Will you ally yourselves with those who, by words of discouragement, are prolonging this war, and who are thus becoming, in the sight of both Heaven and earth, the insidious murderers of your sons and brothers here in the field? Why should you, who suffer none of the dangers, none of the privations of field or camp, be less patriotic, less faithful, less hopeful, less confident in God and the holy cause in which we are engaged, than we who endure all?

Shall the future historian, in writing the record of this great struggle, declare with truthfulness that the people of the North, having sent their sons to the field, to peril their lives for the safety of their homes, their property and the national government; having poured out at the first blush of their patriotism their treasure and blood with the freeness of water, at length, through indifference and apathy, and the love of ease and luxury which the war engendered, sought the unstable terms of an inglorious peace, and finally became only subservient to those whom they attempted to subdue?

That this shall not be the record of the Empire State, with your sympathy and hearty co-operation, we, the undersigned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the Forty-fourth regiment New York State Volunteers, representing every county from Lake Erie to the ocean, here pledge anew our lives and our sacred honor. For we feel assured that if you seek peace now upon any terms less than those of an entire submission on the part of the traitors in arms to the government of the United States, that that peace will only be temporary, and that sooner or later you will be obliged to send your younger sons and brethers to enrich this soil, already fertile with the dead—younger and fresher blood to recrimson these streams already red with the slaughter.

Headquarters Forty-fourth regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, Camp near Falmouth, Va., March 9, 1863.

Signed, Col. Jas. C. Rice, Major E. B. Knox, Surgeon W. W. Townsend, Adjutant Geo. B Henendeen, Lieut. F R Mundy, Quartermaster; Ast. Surgeon H Fern, Captains L S Larabee, W N Danks, E A Nash, Chas W Gibbs, W R Bourne, Jacob Fox, C E Royce, Ast. Surgeon D C Spencer; First Lieutenants B K Kimberly, S. F Johnston, Chas D Grannis, Albert N Husted, R H McCormic, Chas Kelly; Second Lieutenants James H Russell, John J Hardenbaugh, A G Graves, Jr., Benj. W. Thomas, Henry J Botchford, E L Dunham, F M Kelly, and every non-commissioned officer and private present in the regiment.

Bounty to Wounded Soldiers.

There is considerable inquiry as to the character of an act passed by the last Congress; in regard to the payment of bounty to discharged soldiers. Many persons suppose that the bounty provided for is due to *all* soldiers who have been discharged from the service. This is not so, as will be seen by the following section of the law:

Be it enacted, &c., That every non-commissioned officer, private; or other persons, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States, within two years of the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who were discharged after a service of two years; and all acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

The Tonnage Tax.

The House of Representative last week passed the following:

That the Attorney General of the State, immediately after the passage of this act, shall institute a suit against the Pennsylvania rail-road company for the recovery of the tonnage duties which were due and payable by the company in accordance with the law to the commissioners of the sinking fund at the time of the passage of the act entitled An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties, approved the 7th day of March, 1861, and upon recovery of such duties the money shall be disposed of as provided in section four of this bill, and so much of the act above referred to that releases the Pennsylvania railroad company from the payment of the sum due the State at that time, is hereby repealed.

DUMMY ENGINES.—Senator Monroe has introduced a general bill to authorize the use of "Dummy Engines," in place of horse power or locomotives, on any railroad in the State, provided that, when used in any city or village, the consent of the authorities thereof shall be first obtained. The proof seems to be that "Dummies" are very useful inventions, and in many respects, desirable substitutes for horses, especially in villiages and cities having large and sparsely populated suburbs. They are said to lessen the expense without adding to the risks of travel, but they have yet to surmount a considerable prejudice before they can be generally employed.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.—The Republicans of Iowa appear to have been entirely successful in the late elections. At Tipton, heretofore strongly Democratic, they carried their entire ticket by a good majority, at La Clare a success equally decisive was achieved; at Waverly, where the Democrats supposed themselves beyond all possibility of defeat the whole union ticket was chosen; in Farmington the same result was reached, the Union vote being double that of their opponents.

A TROUBLED CAREER.—Sam'l Moore, of Warwick, Mass., committed suicide on the 1st inst. He had seen much affliction. His wife became insane thirty-seven years ago. She still survives him. His eldest son Alfred, twenty years ago was found dead in his chamber, wounded by the discharge of a gun. Six years ago last October his only daughter was found dead in her bed. And two years ago last August his house burned down, and he was left without a house for shelter.

For The Whig.

In this world I've lived some years,
Bearing its cares, devoid of fears—
Observed men in different places,
And found them different as their faces.
One smilingly takes you by the hand,
His feelings so under his command,
That you scarcely can discern a whit
Of the artfulness of the hypocrite.
Another will come and tell you all
Folks say about you, great or small;
Watch that man—he'll tell others too,
All he can possibly get from you.
Another kind I have known in life,
Without thought will take wife;
And finding her worthless will then flee,
And a "grass widow" she will be.
After awhile she gets to feel so slick,
That if a man meets her where there's sick,
She thinks after her he's in a great fritter,
When he wouldn't come within forty rods of the *critter*.
Another will come and in a word,
Will tell you of things that he has heard;
When he leaves he is not such a jack,
To lie about you behind your back.
More I might write, but I'm too full of fun,
I laugh as others before me have done,
At all except the last mentioned man,
Who are trying to do things they never can.

D.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

From Port Hudson.

The news from Port Hudson is very good. Commodore Farragut's fleet run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, on the 14th, with the loss of one vessel. The army was then said to be within five miles of the enemy's works, and confident of victory. Since that date, Richmond papers have spoken of the profound sensation which the news from the Southwest had made in the Rebel Congress. Put these items together, and we have reason to hope that the Union forces have been successful; and that the news has been suppressed in Richmond, except the obscure hint just spoken of.

A correspondent of the latest received Mobile Tribune speaking of the programme of the rebels in Tennessee, and after stating that their army would retire to their strongest defensive position, in order to draw Rosecrans as far as possible from his supplies, adds this significant sentence—"A grand expedition West is now on foot, or rather, *on horse*, and may soon be expected to be heard from." This undoubtedly refers to the invasion of Kentucky by a large and rapidly-moving cavalry force, and latest information confirms the news given above. Parties who arrived in Cincinnati on Friday, bring the information that Gen. Rosecrans has reliable advices that there are seventeen regiments of rebel cavalry, from three to seven hundred strong, each, encamped in Hawkins county, Tennessee, and that they are preparing for a raid into Kentucky. They are Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi cavalry, and they intend coming through a gap near Pound Gap.

We may, therefore, expect some warm work in Kentucky, and only hope that a large portion of our infantry may be well mounted in order to pursue and completely cut up the invaders as soon as they may be routed.

The New Conscription Law.

HOW IT WILL BE ENFORCED.

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every Congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeon of cavalry, except the rations, etc., leaving about $113 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two sub-divisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional, and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law, and the President, in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such district during the war.

After the draft is made each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select, a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform, by a general order, and is not to exceed $300. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

Many persons are still of the opinion that the conscription act, as passed by the last Congress, is the same as that enforced by the rebels. This is not so, as there is a wide difference. The rebel act takes *all* persons between certain ages, leaving none behind, while our bill merely takes the required quota out of the whole number enrolled. Thus there might be in one district 10,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 35 enrolled as liable to military duty, and the quota required might be only two or three thousand, which would still leave a majority at home. The rebels, on the contrary, take all they can lay hands upon, whether old or young. As Pennsylvania has already furnished for the war more troops than any other State, and as some attention is now being paid to colored enlistments, for which it is stated the Governor will give due credit, there is yet hope that, with proper exertions, our State may escape the draft, if a call for more men is issued.

Gen. Pillow's Losses.

In a late speech at Huntsville, Alabama, Gen. Pillow spoke of the losses he had sustained by the war. They were as follows:

400 negroes, taken by themselves;

4 fine houses, burned by Union forces;

100,000 pounds of bacon taken by do.;

2000 hogs and 500 head of fine cattle, taken by the Union armies;

2100 bales of cotton, burned by the Confederate troops; besides heavy losses of property in Arkansas.

Were anybody so "fanatical" as to assert that the aforesaid 400 darkies had a better title to this property than Gen. Pillow had—they having earned it by toil and sweat, perhaps some blood—it would be difficult to refute the assertion. But it is gone, and the perjured and ruined owner will soon be a fugitive and a vogabond. The retribution is as terrible as it is just.

☞ We have received "Romeo's" reply, dated 16th inst., to "Rambler, Jr.," in the Standard. We are at a loss to see any good that can arise out of the discussion of the merits of Capt. McFarlane's resignation at this time. The personal attack of Rambler, Jr. on Romeo, was unnecessary and uncalled for—a little reflection and good sense would have suppressed it. We will not, at present at least, publish the reply. After the soldiers shall have whipped the rebels in arms, we will assist them to drive the Copperheads into their holes. We will retain the manuscript for further orders. For our part we think commissioned copperheads far better for the country out of the army than in it. We welcome them all home, but would prefer to have them go South at once, where they belong.

Gold in New York.

☞ The Gold Gamblers have very nearly gone under. Their fancy bas sunk about five per cent. per week since the adjournment of Congress, and was considerably lower on the 24th, than it has been for a long time, closing at 145½. Of course, Foreign exchange and exportable produce are lower, but Government Stocks grow stronger and firmer, proving that the opinion of the business world augurs a bright day ahead for the National cause. The collapse of the Rebellion cannot be far distant. On the 25th it was down to 1.35.

☞ The Pittsburg Gazette, in a long article on the question of who shall be our next candidate for Governor, says:

"The Hon. John Covode, is one of the truest and most laborious friends the country has had in this perilous crisis, and a man of great personal popularity."

☞ Our entire loss in the late cavalry fight by Averill's men, was 59 killed and 21 prisoners—80 in all.

☞ Our commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, confirms the reports of distress among the Rebels. A large storehouse containing millions of dollars worth of supplies was burned recently at Richmond, and the loss was so severe that no newspaper has dared to mention the occurrence.

A SNAKE IN IT—The election of R. Bruce Petriken, as the Copperhead Senatorial Delegate to their State Convention from the Huntingdon District. Don't let them throw you, Bruce, like they did last fall.

☞ The Union State Convention will be held in Pittsburg on the 1st day of July next.

Letter from Sergeant Keatley.

No. 12.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD C. H., Va., March 19, 1863.

DEAR WHIG: A great many plans have been proposed to work off that interminable pest of society, the "horrors," but nothing avails us so readily as to take up an old steel pen and scratch off a line or two for a friend. During the past few days we have been busy in moving from our old camp to our new one, and we have got fixed up again ready for marching orders, which inevitably follow close upon our getting into comfortable quarters. The new camp is located a mile distant from the old one, and in the neighborhood of Coe's (now Kane's) Landing, and distant from Stafford two miles. Everywhere we go, we find some relic of olden time. The last coming under our notice is an old mill erected many years ago, whose owner would as soon have then lifted his hands in defiance of God's laws as even to have *dreamt* of treason against his country and his flag. But that blessed hour has passed, and he has gone whose children once sported around these hills and played along the banks of these beautiful streams. The mill is a splendid specimen of masonry. It is small, but solid, the walls are nearly 3 feet thick, the large stones (some of them six feet long) reaching from the inside to the outside of the wall. There has been no filling in with small stones and mortar. Every piece is laid in plaster of Paris, and presents a huge front that resembles the castles of ancient times. It is evident that the mill was built almost as much for beauty as for utility The door frames are made of nicely hewn stone—a species of freestone not found to so great an extent in any other portion of the country as in Virginia. The capacity for doing work is small, having but a single pair of wheat burrs. The miller, an old white-headed negro, is still here, grinding corn for the soldiers. You might ask where soldiers get corn in this poverty-stricken country. Uncle Sam sends us down large quantities of it, for the use of the stock, but as corn is an excellent article of food for men as well as for mules, the general stock is reduced to make us an occasional dish of mush, or, as the Yankee calls it, a hasty pudding,

We are all in pretty good health. The regiment was never in a better condition, and our gallant Colonel may rest assured that he can rely upon his men at any time. We dont desire to encourage the idea entertained by the "Copperheads" that the army is in a bad condition and only wants "shooing" to make it fly. The truth is, we have stuck fast in the mud, and the scamps, taking advantage of our predicament, are sporting at our expense. But whilst we have a shot for rebels in front, we have brogans to tramp the heads of the treacherous "copperheads" in the rear.—We soldiers are not much—poor off-scourings of the earth, but thank God we have honor enough left to keep our names off such a roll of infamy as you have published in your last number.

Your correspondent Romeo says his man "Pete" wants to know whether "knitting" pays up at Stafford. We can't say; never tried it; *wool* is scarce; *chattels* all gone—but we "spin lots of yarns." We are doing Government work now; expect to blow out in a month or so. Friend Romeo, come up and see us—only a few miles. If you don't come, send us your card. Give our ☞ to the sturdy boys of Co. I for sixty days, and a friendly greeting to yourself. Keep cool, dodge the bullets, and we'll see you at home one of these times.

Tempus Fugit, so do the rebels when they get well licked.

Yours in haste, KEATLEY.

"Peace."

Geo. W. Munford, for many years a leading Democratic politician and office-holder of Eastern Virginia, has been proposed for Governor of that State by certain leading Rebels. He accepts the proposition in a letter, which says:

"To the United States Government, as administered, and to the Constitution, as construed, I am utterly and irreconcilably hostile. I would scatter every material for reconstruction of the old Union to the winds. The blood of tens of thousands of the brightest and best of Southern sons cries aloud against reunion. The two systems, in my opinion, have different attractions and mutual repulsions—they must in future revolve in different spheres.

"'Blessed are the peacemakers'—but peace must be based upon *the recognition of our separate National Independence, and upon the restoration of the entire territory of every State in the Confederacy.*"

"The entire territory of every State in the Confederacy" includes, according to Rebel reckoning, not only West Virginia and East Tennessee—which never assented to Secession and intensely hate the whole concern—but the entire States of Kentucky and Missouri, which utterly condemn the Rebellion, and in which it has not to-day a foothold. In other words, the Rebels will make peace with us on condition that we not only concede their independence, but concede to them in addition a loyal, Union-loving region larger than France and containing between Two and Three Millions of People! And there has never been an authentic, responsible intimation from any influential Rebel quarter that they would at any time have made peace on terms more favorable to us than these.

It does seem to us that a mistake was made by our Government in not using the French proposition to extract from the Rebel chiefs an official statement of the terms on which they were ready to make peace. Had that been done, we believe that the Copperhead movement would have been virtually extinguished by it, and the People of the loyal States far more thoroughly united than they now are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A French paper says that at Thourette, in the department of the Ain, the *cure*, who is nearly eighty years of age, has always insisted, for the last thirty years, that the parents of every child he baptized should plant a fruit tree of some kind or other. The result is that this commune, which was formerly very unproductive, now presents the appearance of an immense orchard.

☞ It seems to be pretty certain that the Rebels are about to abandon Fredericksburg, and fall back nearly to Richmond. They fear an attack by way of James River.

☞ *The St Louis Republican* states that the condition of the people of South-West Missouri is positively alarming, they being so destitute as to be in danger of actual starvation.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

Andrew Eckel,

Dealer in

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

Annie street, Altoona, Pa., and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Estate of George Focht, dec'd.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Geo. Focht, late of Woodberry tp., dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Blair county and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situated in Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1863, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28-3m.] No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the year 1862.

HOUSE EXPENSES.

Jacob Bollinger, tin and glass,	$ 75	
A L Holliday, groceries,	24 93	
Lloyd & Henry, do	145 97	
Charles Kean, coffins,	38 00	
McLanahan & Stone, hollow ware,	11 90	
Small & Snyder, cook stove,	20 40	
J M Hewit, merchandise,	129 78	
A L Dieffenbacher, stationery and tobacco,	10 01	
McFadden & Co., groceries,	77 66	
T Barnes, do	33 70	
Jas D Rea, merchandise,	120 77	
A Reeder, beef,	9 16	
Peter Wilt, do,	10 40	
G C McKee, "	23 55	
J M Kinports, clothing,	69 14	
G W Patterson, groceries,	36 06	
Catharine Rhodes, kitchen labor,	6 17	
J M Cooper & Co., coal,	17 69	
David K Ramey, lumber and cement,	5 78	
John A Rea, meat stand,	4 00	
H B Martin, coal,	23 79	
J L Hemphill, stoves from 1859 to 1861,	20 16	
A F Osterloh, hardware,	27 76	
D E Conrad, merchandise,	14 38	
E J Bollinge, tinware,	28 36	
		$10 27

PRINTING.

John Brotherline,	15 00	
McCrum & Dern,	15 00	
O A Traugh,	15 00	
		$45 99

CONSTABLES, JUSTICES & ATT'YS FEES.

James L Gwinn, surveying farm,	$10 00	
Sam'l Jones, Justices fees,	4 60	
Sam'l Jones, delivering paupers,	2 55	
Jas S Plummer, " "	5 40	
Wm Eakin, constables' fees, &c.,	12 32	
Thos McFalls, " "	3 36	
P Dempsey, " "	3 00	
John Gorley, justices' fees,	6 80	
Kittell & Mullin, att'ys fees,	20 00	
Geo B Bowers, justices' fees,	6 70	
Benj Farber, removing pauper,	3 10	
Patrick Gunner, " "	2 00	
J K Ely, delivery of dead body,	2 50	
W F Bridenthal, constable fees,	3 50	
Jas McDonald, fees and constable charges,	15,53	
S Calvin, fees case M Royer vs. Blair county,	250 00	
E Hammond, fees case M Royer vs. Blair county,	250 00	
E Hammond, fees, '58, '59, '60, '61,	40 00	
De paper book, Royer case,	12 00	
S S Blair, Wrey Maize's land warrant,	10 00	
		663 30

SALARIES.

E McGraw, in Steward's acc't for 1861,	40 00	
Do int. on acc't due,	170 06	
John P Jones, balance due,	39 67	
John B Riddle, salary,	33 62	
Peter Good, "	48 14	
Dr C Irvin, "	150 00	
Sam'l Jones, "	37 66	
David Aurandt, "	63 41	
		$582 56

FARM EXPENSES.

C Arthurs, labor on farm, 1861,	116 25	
R C Lockwood, windmill,	20 00	
T B Hopkins, repairing harness,	9 58	
John Baird, threshing,	13 10	
Thos Wright, fruit trees,	3 00	
Benj Lewis, repairing machine,	30 00	
Sam'l Robinson, labor at farm,	2 00	
Crawford & Story, smithing,	22 00	
Henry Baum, repairing windmill,	75	
Wm Bouslough, potatoes,	4 00	
S Baird, wagon making & repairs,	34 72	
Wm. McGinnis, labor on farm,	16 00	
		271 40

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

James R Patton,	16 73	
Elliott, White & Co.,	74 58	
		90 31

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

John Dodson,	12 50	
Isaac Cromer, coffin for child,	3 00	
P S Leisenring, med. attend.,	18 50	
G W Smith, do	6 00	
L F Butler, do	15 00	
Guardians Poor, Pittsburg,	17 58	
Directors Poor, Hunt. county,	9 60	
do do Mifflin county,	16 15	
Jane Stonebraker, relief,	84 00	
Eliz. Appleman, do,	3 00	
Susan Baugh, do,	2 00	
Joseph Glunt, do,	3 00	
Jacob Zimmerman, do,	5 00	
Ann Tries, do,	5 00	
Mary Dougherty, do,	24 00	
Mary A Lehr, do,	4 00	
Eliza Williamson, do,	18 00	
Jas McKeehan, funeral expenses,	1 48	
Ann Butler, relief,	12 00	
Elizabeth Reed, relief,	10 00	
Peter Miller, do,	5 82	
Mrs Long, do,	9 00	
David Thompson, do,	2 00	
Mrs Calhoun, do,	12 00	
James Shinefelt, do,	5 00	
Hannah Ayres, do,	24 00	
Mary Riley, do,	14 90	
Mrs Wilson, do,	10 00	
Catharine Sons, do,	26 00	
Elizabeth Carls, do,	8 00	
Ann McConnell, do,	25 00	
		411 14
		$2972 97

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Blair co., do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John McKeage, Treasurer, and find that the above account agrees with the vouchers presented, and that his disbursements for the use of the Poor amount to Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and Ninety-seven Cents. DAVID HENCHEY,

Attest: JOHN A. CRAWFORD.

H. Malcolm Baldrige, Auditor's Clerk.

STATEMENT of E. McGRAW, Steward of the Blair County Poor House.

DR. To cash rec'd of the following persons—

Elias Baker for 501½ bushels wheat,	$630 86
C C Price, for wool,	101 08
William Reed, for cider mill,	20 00
H W Moore for rent of the Deetor property,	20 00
John Hays for hides,	17 32
Nancy Snack for boarding,	15 00
John G McGraw for cow,	18 00
Mr. Stiteler, for funeral expenses of Elizabeth Stiteler,	5 00
John Sisler for lard	3 00
Dr P S Leisenring for lard,	3 26
Mrs Boyles for lard,	50
Repairs of buggy,	2 50
Bal due E McGraw on acct. for 1862,	243 83
	$1080 35

CR. By cash paid—

Jane Loadon for toll, 1861,	16 69
Expenses of bringing Miss Flick and child and Mrs. Kough and three children from Lewistown,	17 50
Fox, for butchering,	5 00
R Roeloffe, Railroad freight,	00
George Kopp, repairing guns,	1 75
John Thompson,	6 25
Patrick Gunners, (fees)	2 58
Catharine Stultz, kitchen labor,	27 00
C Kaufman,	1 25
Peter Bush, making rails,	10 00
John Miller, saddlery,	7 18
James Bingham, Express freight,	4 50
D A McCloskey, harvesting,	2 62
Jas A McCloskey, do,	1 87
Simon Lydick, do,	26 00
Henry Shrayer, do,	1 13
John Golden, do,	25 00
John Cisk, do,	15 87
Henry Sturtzman, do,	16 50
Ada Swyres, do,	2 25
Gemmill McKee, do,	6 00
Abraham Pringle, wark on farm,	29 00
William McGinnis, do,	39 38
William buck,	8 36
Elizabeth Long, kitchen labor,	6 00
Mary A Winkler, do,	9 00
Thomas Hill, work on farm,	3 00
Shipping Sam'l Nervin from Phila.,	4 00
Martin & Sam'l Baird, 6 days' butch.,	10 00
Exp. sending paupers to their place of legal residence,	16 30
Trav. exp. attending out door paupers,	6 97
Jane London, for toll, 1862,	12 69
James Bingham, postage,	3 70
J W Shaw, support of paupers at Lewistown,	2 40
Use of buggy one year,	10 00
11 mos & 18 days wages for U A McGraw work on farm at $14 per mo.,	163 70
1 yrs wages for James McGraw work in house and on farm,	60 00
1 year's salary, self,	500 00
	$1080 35

Proceeds of the Blair Co Poor House Farm for the Year 1862.

1002½ bushels wheat, 200 bushels rye (estimated), 1140 bushels corn (in ear,) 126½ bus. barley, 105 bus. potatoes, 11 bus. cloverseed, 12 bus. beets, 30 bush. onions, 3 bush. small onions, 48 loads hay, 18 loads corn fodder, 1700 heads cabbage, 1 bbl pickles, 110 pounds wool, 840 lbs. mutton, 4460 lbs. beef, 6000 lbs. pork, 340 lbs. veal Produce of farm exchanged for groceries and merchandise: 12 quarts small onions, $1,20, and 42 lbs. lard, $5,25, to James D. Rea. 129 pounds lard to Lloyd & Henry.

Cost of Farming—

Including farm hands, chopping wood, making rails and fence, blacksmith and wagon makers' bills, farm implements and all other bills pertaining to farming, five hundred and twenty-six dollars, $526 00

Proceeds of Farm on hand January 1st, 1863.

574 bushels wheat, 185 bus. rye, 220 bush. corn (in ear), 11½ bus barley, 70 bush. potatoes, 11 bush cloverseed, 9 bus. beets, 15 bus. onions, 3 bus. small onions, 40 loads hay (estimated), 5 loads corn fodder (estimated), 900 heads cabbage, 1 bbl. pickles, 5500 lbs pork (estimated,) 2000 lbs. beef (estimated), 2000 lbs. sausage (estimated), 520 lbs. tallow and 1030 lbs. lard.

There were 849 bus. wheat on hand Jan'y 1st, 1862, and 1002 bush. raised on the farm the same year, and 501½ bushels sold to Elias Baker for cash, 15½ bush. sold to farm hands 19 bus. given to the Cochran family and others (out door paupers), 103½ bushels used for seed, and 647 bushels used in house and given to out door paupers.

Stock on Farm, January 1st, 1863.

Four horses, 18 mich cows, 1 bull, 16 head young cattle, 26 head sheep and 8 head stock hogs.

Farming Implements.

One four-horse wagon, one two-horse wagon, one one-horse wagon, one cart, 4 plows, 2 harrows, 4 shovel plows, 1 cultivator, 1 two-horse sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 corn sheller, 2 windmills, 1 horse rake, 1 hay elevator, &c.

Articles Manufactured in House.

Fifty-six dresses, 38 children's dresses, 38 shirts, 72 smocks, 20 skirts, 16 aprons, 15 pairs of pants, 26 haps, 35 sheets, 16 chaff ticks, 26 pillow cases, 9 shrouds, 1680 gallons soft soap, 60 lbs. hard soap, 530 lbs. candles, 210 lbs. butter 420 lbs. sausage, 320 lbs. tallow and 714 lbs. lard rendered.

Monthly Report for 1862.

	Admitted	Discharged	Eloped.	Births.	Deaths.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jan.,	25	5	0	0	0	43	26	31	100
Feb.,	16	19	0	2	1	41	25	32	98
March,	12	6	1	1	1	44	22	27	92
April,	6	5	1	0	0	45	23	28	96
May,	11	18	0	1	1	40	21	28	89
June,	9	15	0	0	2	37	24	20	81
July,	8	18	0	0	2	37	19	18	74
August,	6	10	2	0	0	31	18	16	65
Sept.,	6	7	0	1	1	35	18	14	67
October,	9	1	0	1	0	29	22	25	76
Nov.,	13	2	0	0	1	30	24	32	86
Dec.,	12	1	0	0	0	33	28	31	97

Number of inmates Jan. 1, 1862,		80
" admitted during the year,		131
" born " "		6
Total,		217
No. discharged during year,	107	
" eloped, "	4	
" died, "	9	
Total,		120
Number remaining Jan. 1, '63,		97
Males,	52	
Females,	45	
Total,		97
Bound out,	4	
Insane,	7	
Idiotic,	5	
Blind,	3	
Colored,	5	
Deaf and dumb,	1	

Of the above number admitted there were 41 Americans, 84 Foreigners and 6 colored.

Out door paupers Jan. 1, '62,	41	
Taken charge of during the year,	49	
Total,		90
Number discharged during year,	46	
" died,	7	
Total,		53
No. remaining Jan. 1, 1863,		37

There were 278 wayfaring paupers accommodated with meals and lodging.

Bal. due E. McGraw, Jan. 1, '63, $3272 70

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor, in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing statements are correct.

SAM'L JONES,
D. AURANDT,
J. S. NICODEMUS,
March 21, 1863. Directors.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

TO ALL LOYAL MEN.

The undersigned citizens of Blair county, without distinction of party, having in view the perpetuity of our republican form of Government, and believing an unwavering support to the efforts of the "United States" to suppress the rebellion and maintain unimpaired the "National Unity," a duty every loyal man owes to his country, do call upon all loyal men, of all trades and professions, to unite themselves together in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the Nation. And for the purpose of expressing our confidence in the ability of the Republic to maintain itself, as well as to bring all moral and social influence to its support, invite our fellow citizens to meet at the Town Hall, at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the 27th of March, 1863, for the purpose of associating themselves together as the "Blair County Union League," and considering plans of organization.

Jos H. Blackburn,	G C Statler,
R M Lemon,	James Bingham,
Christian Housser,	E Hammond,
Alex M Lloyd,	Dan'l K Reamey,
Geo M Ayers,	J R Patton,
J M Kinports,	D H Barron,
C B Jones,	Jas A Freeman,
Dan'l Schindler,	Sam'l Hoover,
J L Hemphill,	J Snyder,
Ben L Hewit,	H McNeal,
Joseph Smith,	J Lingafelt,
Sam'l S Blair,	Jos Kemp,
H A Caldwell,	D Caldwell,
Sam'l McCamant,	Jos Baldrige,
David Watson,	

☞ If you want to purchase a good town property, call on P. McNally. See his advertisement.

☞ Lieut. J. Russell Wingate, of the gallant old 84th, is spending a brief furlough with the old folks at home.

☞ Subscribers who intend to change their place of residence, or their post office address, will please give us early notice of the fact, so that their papers may be forwarded accordingly.

DISCHARGED.—Al. Orr, of this place, and formerly a member of Company A, 11th Pa. Reserve Corps, has been discharged from the service, on account of a wound in the arm.

MURDER WILL OUT.—In the fall of 1858, a dead man was found lying across the railroad track early one morning in Altoona. It was then supposed that some one had murdered him and placed him on the track for the purpose of having the locomotive run over him, and had put him on the wrong track. On Tuesday last, Nicholoas Erringer, of Altoona, was arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of being the murderer. He will likely be tried at our July Oyer and Terminer.

FITTED UP.—The "city fathers" have fitted up the second story of the Allegheny Engine House, opposite our office, in which the Town Council intend, hereafter, to hold their monthly meetings. By the way, why are not the Council proceedings published in our town papers? (as in Altoona, Johnstown and other neighboring boroughs,) so that the people may know what is being done by their Councilmen. —*Reg.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last, Coroner Freeman was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a man named Nicholas Caster, aged about 64 years, and who had been engaged in wheeling lime at Funk's kiln, near Duncansville, and was found lying on his wheelbarrow, dead. It is thought that he had no relatives in this section. The Jury who were summoned, report the death as caused by a visitation of Providence.

LIEUT. MARTIN.—This brave and gallant young officer has been at home on a furlough of 10 days. We had the pleasure of a short conversation with him, and he reports the boys of the 125th in good condition and anxious to meet the enemy, and thinks the chance will be afforded them before long. The Lieut. likes the service, and we are sure the service agrees with him, as we never saw him look so well and hearty. He is as brave as he is good looking.

☞ Lieut. (now Captain) H. H. Hopkins, of Co. H, 110th Reg't P. V., was in town on Tuesday. "Fight on, fight ever," is his gallant motto. Of course he is no Copperhead.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—On Monday last, our friend Christian Houser purchased from Reed *et. al.* a lot of ground in Gaysport, with a large brick house and other improvements thereon, for $1,200. Good for Christ.

☞ A party of "roughs," from Baltimore and Pittsburg, assembled at Huntingdon, week before last, for the purpose of having a dog fight, on a wager of $1000, but the Sheriff very properly summoned a posse and put a stop to the disgusting exhibition.

TAX ON SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.—By the provisions of the supplement to the Excise Law, passed just before the adjournment of Congress, the tax on slaughtered cattle exceeding eighteen months old, has been reduced from *thirty to twenty* cents per head, and the tax on hogs from *ten* cents to *six* cents, and when not weighing over 100 pounds, exempt from duty.

☞ Gen. Burnside passed through Altoona on Monday morning, on his way to his new command in the West. When at breakfast, an addle-pated employee of the railroad company rushed into the room and gave him a personal insult in the presence of Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of the road. The fellow is said to be crazy. Of course the Company will send him a kiting down South across the lines, where he will doubtless resume his senses by inhaling atmosphere suitable to his taste. All such miserable wretches ought to be sent south or confined in prison.

SAFE ROBBED.—The safe of the Adams' Express Company was robbed on Wednesday the 18th inst., between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States five-twenty bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of the Adams' Express Company. A Reward of Five Thousand Dollars is offered by the Company.

LATER—The safe and its contents, with the exception of the currency and gold, about $50,000 in all, have been recovered. They were found in a mill-race.

BACKED OUT.—The guerilla sheet says it had no intention to support their assertions by a card from Col. McMurtrie. The truth is, the Colonel would give them none. They ought to have had the card before they boasted of it. As it now stands, every person will conclude that they were only *yarning* it on the Colonel.

In their next tissue of falsehoods, they had better say nothing about *proof*, and then the public will fully understand *that it is only their word.*

First they said we did not print a ticket; when caught in that, they said if we did, we ought to be paid. Now they boast that they have succeeded in depriving us from getting our pay, when, in fact, the Colonel is the only candidate who has refused to pay us, and we know the other candidates will make that up. So, dear little *ninnies*, all your labor has been in vain. What will you hatch up next? Perhaps you had better let other people attend to their own business, and not be cat's paw any longer for them.

MAY THE BLIND SEE.—In order that the *blind man* of the Johnstown Tribune may *see*, we publish the following extracts from patriotic presses, to all of whose editors we here make our most profound *military* salutation. We may do the same with the blind man, when his *sight* is sufficiently restored to appreciate it:

☞ It gives us pleasure to learn that our jovial friend, Brotherline of the Hollidaysburg Whig, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Army. Success.—*Ebensburg Alleghenian.*

APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that John Brotherline, Esq., of the Blair County Whig, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major.—*Hunt Jour.*

PAYMASTER.—John Brotherline, Esq. of the Blair County Whig, has been appointed a paymaster in the army with the rank of Major. How are you Major?—would like to see you when you get your fixens on.—*Hunt. Globe.*

BROTHERLINE, of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, has been appointed a paymasrer in the army, with the usual rank of Major. Attention! Major; you are an honest man, a little too impetuous sometimes, but still loyal to the heart's core. Temper your impetuosity—be a little forbearing—and you will become a really attractive man. We congratulate you on your stripes.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The question is often proposed and discussed, what death is the easiest, to which different answers are given, but there is none more philosophic and conclusive than that which Julius Cæsar gave to his friends, when discussing this subject: "That which is most sudden and least foreseen." J. F.

☞ Mr. John Nash, an old and well known citizen of Huntingdon, was buried on Sunday last. His funeral was very large. He was about 76 years old.

Capture of Rebels Below Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, MARCH 23.

The New Orleans correspondence of the *World* states that on the 9th inst., a small rebel force was captured six miles below Port Hudson, together with the signal book of the rebel army. Gen. Sherman is in command at New Orleans during the absence of Gen. Banks. Large numbers of vagrant negroes have been arrested in New Orleans.

A private dispatch received here states that Commodore Farragut passed the Port Hudson batteries on the night of the 14th inst. with his fleet.

Col. Clarke, Chief of General Banks' staff, was wounded on the 14th, but not seriously. No fight of consequence has yet taken place. General Banks is in good spirits and within five miles of Port Hudson. The wounding of Col. Clarke makes it pretty evident that there had been some heavy skirmishing.

Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, when called on by the Assessor for his return of silver plate, liable to tax under the U. S. Revenue law, rendered *twelve thousand and forty ounces*, with the remark: "You need not exempt me forty ounces, the country requires all the tax."

☞ Correspondents in the Potomac Army say that the gallant cavalry fight by Averill's men the other day has put wonderful life into that arm of the service. The moral effect is most excellent.

☞ Deserters and returned prisoners concur in the statement that actual want of bread begins to be felt by the poorer classes in and around Richmond.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 27, 1863

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50@6,75
Extra " "	6,25@6,50
Superfine,	6,00@6,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,75
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	15

MARRIED.

On the 2d ult., by Rev. D. H. Barron, Mr. C. G. LINDSEY and Miss NANCY ROSS.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. Hassler, Mr. DANIEL W. BONEBREAK, of Waynesboro, Franklin county, and Miss ANNA C. SHUPBERT, of Hollidaysburg.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. G. W. Young, Mr. JOHN NEARHOOF to Miss EMMA M. CREE.

On the 18th inst., Mr. ANDREW J. KUHON to Miss MARY GOULD, both of Franks-town.

In Duncansville, on the 16th inst, Mr. JOHN TURNBAUGH to Miss MATILDA IGOU both of Antis tp.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of D. S. Hoover, in Taylor tp., Blair co., Pa., WM. DITCH, a private of Capt. Blunt's Co. A, of the 12th Reg't U. S. Infantry. He was honorably discharged on the 2d of February.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.

March 28, 1863—3m*.

A Stolen Horse.

THERE was brought to Leamersville, Freedom township, Blair county, Pa., a sorrell roan horse, about five years old, and about 15 hands high, with one right hind foot white, and a star in his face, with heavy fore top and mane. The man that brought him is, as near as I can tell, about 21 years of age, height about five feet eight or nine inches, wears a black slouch hat, and knit jacket with red binding, crooked mouth, squinty eyes, and dark complexion. The above horse is supposed to be stolen. The individual gave his name as John Miller. On being accused of stealing the horse, he left, and has not been heard of since, the horse remaining in my care. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay all charges and take him away. PERRY G. TROUT,

March 28, 1863-tf. Leamersville, Blair co.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg, March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

Bridge Letting.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Blair County, at their office, up to 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 6th day of April next, for the building of two Bridges across the Juniata river between Upper Tyrone Forge and Ironsville, in said county. Drafts and specifications of the same may be seen at their office The bids for stone work and wood work must be made separate.

GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD,
DANIEL SHOCK,
Commissioners.

Attest:
Jos. Baldrige, Clerk.
Com'rs Office, March 21, 1863—3t

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Snyder township, Blair county, Pa., on the 8th of March, 1863, a STEER, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, with a white face spotted with dark red, broadly white on the back, white belly, dark red or brindled sides, and rather small horns. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

P. McNELIS,

March 21—3t* per R. Waring.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF BOARD.—A full meeting of the Relief Board of Blair county was held in the Commissioners' office, March 3d, 1863, to consider the matter of further extension of Relief to families of Penna. Volunteers, now in the service of the United States from Blair county: After due consultation and consideration, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, On the 23d day of December last, the following resolution was passed by this Board, viz: "Resolved that relief will only be granted until the time the Government shall have paid the volunteers,"

Now, Therefore, Resolved, That we adhere to the above resolution, and that the Board will from henceforth grant relief only to the following persons:

First. To widows whose husbands have been killed, or have died in the service, and who can give satisfaction through the Committeemen of their several townships and boroughs, that they have not received their back pay, bounty or pension, and are really in need of further relief.

Second To families of soldiers now in the service, who can give satisfactory evidence to the Committee men of their several townships or boroughs, that their husbands or sons have not received their pay from the Government, and that they are really in need of further relief. All cases to be reported to the Board through the said Committee-men.

Resolved, That we will borrow the further sum of One Thousand Dollars for the purpose of granting said relief.

By order of the Board.

March 21-3t. JOS. BALDRIGE, Clerk.

$5 Reward for a Pistol.

A SMITH & WESTON seven-shooter Pistol was lost in Hollidaysburg, on the 14th inst. The owner will pay the above reward to any person who may leave it at this office.

March 21, 1863-3t*.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries

FOR MANY YEARS we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES,	BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES,	GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,	CURRANTS, &c.,

Is unequalled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our Price List, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

☞ Our Seed Store and Horticultural House is at No. 29 Fifth street, where all artilet belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality. J. KNOX,

March 21, 1863:5t.] Box 155 Pittsburg, Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Directors of the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1862, it being the 12th Annual Statement of said Company:

Am't of prop'y insured Jan. 1, '62		$382,677 50
Do do do during year,		77,030 00
		$459,720 50
Deduct amount expired during the year,	$112,966 00	
Do surrendered, do	4,400 00	
		$117,366 00
Am't property itsured Jan. 1, '63,		$342,354 50
Am't Prem. Notes in force Jan. 1, '62,		$41,254 13
" " rec'd during year,		8,144 57
		$49,398 70
Deduct amount expired during the year,	$12,718 66	
Do surrendered do	503 00	
		$13,221 66
Am't Prem. Notes in force Jan. 1, '63		$36,177 04

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last statement,	$3,127 27
Am't rec'd during year for Ins.,	406 72
Interest on money loaned,	47 00
	$3,580 99

EXPENSES.

Alex. Gwin, Altoona, loss by fire of dwelling house insured in policy No. 736,	$500 00	
E. & H. Nutter, Gallitzin, loss by fire of warehouse and shooks, insured in policy No. 959,	300 00	
Blair County Whig, publishing annual statement	6 00	
Same, publishing card & notices of meetings,	10 00	
Dem. Standard, publishing annual statement,	6 00	
Same, publishing card,	10 00	
Register publishing annual statement and card,	12 35	
Same, printing policies,	20 75	
Altoona Tribune, publishing card,	5 00	
D K Ramey, surveying & reporting on loss at Altoona,	5 00	
Directors $8 each for services,	72 00	
Secretary's fees,	00 00	
Postage, stationery, &c.,	3 42	
		1,013 52
Balance,		$2,567 47

Jan. 1, '63:3t. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

Now, to wit, this 26th day of February, 1863, the above account audited and approved.

WM. M. LLOYD,
JOSEPH SMITH,
J. R. PATTON, } Ex. Com.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the funds in the hands of Andrew Stoner and D. L. Keagy, administrators of the estate of Abraham Stoner, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

March 14. L. H. WILLIAMS, Auditor.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Dissolution of Law Partnership.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between Samuel S. Blair and John Dean has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The partnership accounts can be settled with either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR,
JOHN DEAN.

Hollidaysburg, March 1, 1863.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

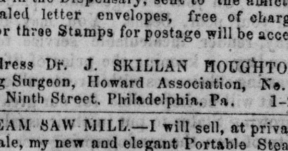
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and specious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, March 22, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

POETRY.

For The Whig.

"We Are Coming."

Suggested by the anticipated return to their homes by the soldiers of 125th Reg't P. V.

I.

We are coming fathers coming,
As we often have before,
To gather all the greetings
That we hope you have in store.
We have traveled over mountains,
We have traveled over plains,
We have stemmed the mighty current,
We have faced the pelting rain,
We have felt the summer sunbeams,
We've hugged the wintry blast,
But, fathers, kindest fathers,
The storm will soon be past.

II.

We are coming, mothers, coming,
To the dear ones that we love,
We are coming to the dear ones,
That we hope may dear ones prove.
We have fought and suffered, mothers,
On the bloody battle-field;
By the side of sons and brothers,
Who were never taught to yield—
We have left those dearest brothers,
As they fell before the blast,
But mothers, kindest mothers,
The gale will soon be past.

III.

We are coming, brothers, coming,
To our homes we loved of yore,
We hope to die with honor,
As our brothers done before.
We have cherished all your kindness,
And we hope to cherish more,
As we suffer 'neath the burden
That old age has yet in store.
And we'll face the stormy season,
And wait the angry blast,
But brothers, kindest brothers,
The storm will soon be past.

IV.

We are coming, sisters, coming,
And we hope to greet you there,
Who have followed us with blessings,
And upon us spent your prayer.
We have loved you dearest angels,
Who 'twas beckoned us away
From the vices and the dangers,
That beset our manhood's way.
But we hope to brave that danger,
By the Grace of God at last,
When sisters, dearest sisters,
The storm will then be past.

J. H. K.

THE FARMER.

Plant One More Acre.

A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer says:

A suggestion made by a merchant, a few days since, that we ought to raise all the grain we ean, now that we have so many men in the army, has led me to think it would be well to bring the subject before the farming community as widely as possible through our agricultural and other papers.

All the productions of the country are tending upward, and, in all probability, will continue to so long as this terrible war we are now engaged in continues. This, of necessity, must be the case, as so many of our farmers and laboring men are withdrawn from producing the necessities of life. The pork and beef market will not feel the effects of this state of things as soon as other farm products, as Western farmers, in the absence of labor, turn their cattle into their corn fields and let them do the harvesting.

Thousands of acres the past season have been devoted to this method, that, under ordinary circumstances of labor, would have found their way to our markets in grain, instead of coming in beef and pork. Our present situation and future prospects demand of every man who cultivates the soil, to make the most of means under his control, to produce all the grain and other crops he possibly can for the sustenance of man and beast. Plant, if possible, another acre, even if it be at the risk, in some measure, of impoverishing your land. On your strongest lands plant corn; on your poor, beans. You may, in this way, render incalculable service to your coudtry, in keeping the price of life supporting substances within reasonable limits.

It will be impossible for our great grain growing States to put in their usual quantity of corn the coming spring—or in grain to forward their last season's crops to our markets. The result of this state of things we can readily see. As wise and patriotic men let us act in view of it, and increase our products as much as possible.

O. K.

Weights and Measures.

The following standard of weights and measures, established by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, April 5th, 1859, is very important to every farmer and business man. Our readers should cut it out and preserve it:

Clover Seed, 60 lbs.
Beans, 60 lbs.
Peas, 60 lbs.
Hominy, 60 lbs.
Irish Potatoes, 60 lbs.
Wheat, 60 lbs.
Timothy Seed, 45 lbs.
Hemp Seed, 44 lbs.
Millet Seed, 50 lbs.
Buckwheat, 50 lbs.
Hungarian Grass Seed, 60 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes, 50 lbs.
Dried Peaches, 38 lbs.
Dried Apples, 25 lbs.
Shelled Corn, 56 lbs.
Corn in the Ear, 70 lbs.
Rye, 56 lbs.
Flax Seed, 58 lbs.
Barley, 34 lbs.
Oats, 48 lbs.
Malt, 32 lbs.

To Kill Lice on Calves.—Take a good sized tow string; grease it well; then rub on it a quantity of unguentum and tie it around the calf's neck. I think it perfectly safe and effectual, as I have tried it repeapidly in cold weather.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia.

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.
The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
November 15, 1862.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!
FRANK McCOY & Co.,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of
DRESS GOODS,
For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of
DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,
which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.
BOOTS & SHOES,
of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.
Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.
Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

$30. Employment! $100
COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A New England)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.
ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Oct. 2, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.
WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills—Call on the Editor.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

KEMBLE & HOBART,
RECEIVERS OF FLOUR,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
21 and 22 Commercial Wharf,
BOSTON.
N. B.—It is our aim to establish a regular business with some good Mills in the vicinity of Hollidaysburg. We make regular advances on consignments.
Jan. 17, 1863.] KEMBLE & HOBART.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.
JOHN J. MERRITT,
Importer, Wholesale Stationer
and Sole Agent
Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,
No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.
Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:
Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.
This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.
Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.
An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.
Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.
The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.
The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.
A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.
Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,
A light, cheap and useful article.
Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,
A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.
I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.
The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,
A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.
WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 8, 1862, THE EDITOR.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,
Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.
Sick *H*eadaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.
Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health anstrength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels ad sure as this famous medicine.
Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.
For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.
To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.
Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.
PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Iron and Nails!
THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,
ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

NEW
GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.
Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.
E. G. PRICE
Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLIN.
JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
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MAY.						1	2
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	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
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AUGUST.							1
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SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
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NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30	31		

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
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HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone. Apply to
J. M. COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

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The Whig is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.
☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
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